

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

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PLEASE NOTE

National Register of Historic Places (National Register) nominations are considered **drafts** until listed by the Keeper of the National Register (Keeper). Nominations can be changed at the State Historical Resources Commission meeting based on comments received by, but not limited to:

- Local governments;
- Owners;
- State Historic Preservation Officer;
- Office of Historic Preservation Staff;
- State Historical Resources Commission; and
- General public.

National Register nominations may also be changed by the Keeper prior to listing. Nominations needing substantive changes may require recirculation to all interested parties for additional review and comment.

California Register of Historical Resources nominations are considered **drafts** until approved for listing or formally determined eligible for listing by the State Historical Resources Commission. Nominations can be changed at the State Historical Resources Commission meeting based on comments received by, but not limited to:

- Local governments;
- Owners;
- State Historic Preservation Officer;
- Office of Historic Preservation Staff;
- State Historical Resources Commission; and
- General public.

California Points of Historical Interest nominations are considered **drafts** until approved for listing by the State Historical Resources Commission and the Director of California State Parks. Nominations can be changed at the State Historical Resources Commission meeting based on comments received by, but not limited to:

- Local governments;
- Owners;
- State Historic Preservation Officer;
- Office of Historic Preservation Staff;
- State Historical Resources Commission;
- General public.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # **115318**

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code **3CS**

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 9*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Central Fire StationP1. Other Identifier: Fire Station No. 1*P2. Location: Not for Publication☒ Unrestricted*a. County Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5'

quad

Riverside East

Date

1967 PR 1980T2S; R5W; S.B.B.M.c. Address 3420 Mission Inn Avenue

City

Riverside

ZI

P

92501

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources)

Zone

mE /

mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Southwest corner of Mission Inn Avenue and Lime Street, APN 213-281-005, Assessor Address: 3466 Mission Inn Av.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Central Fire Station is a highly intact and well-articulated International-style fire station located on the southwest corner of Mission Inn Avenue and Lime Streets in downtown Riverside, California. It faces northeast on a corner lot, surrounded by parking lots to the west and south, Riverside Art Museum to the north, and commercial buildings to the east. The station occupies an urban setting with high visibility within the Mission Inn Historic District, a locally designated historic district that was determined eligible for the National Register in 1986. It has sustained a few minor alterations to the interior and exterior, but overall retains a high degree of integrity. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP-09 (Public Utility Building)*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.): _____

*P5a. Photo or drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

*P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, data, accession #)

View to the Southwest,
11/16/2007

*P6.

Date Constructed/Age and Sources: 1957, City of Riverside Planning Dept. Address Files
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

*P7. Owner and Address:

City of Riverside
3900 Main Street
Riverside, Ca 92521

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address):
Tanya Rathbun Sorrell
Modern Riverside.com
3638 Linwood Place
Riverside, CA 92506

*P9. Date

recorded: 02/01/08

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive - California Register
Nomination

*P11. Report citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")
none

Attachments: ☐ None ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (list): _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

HRI # **115318**

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*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)

Central Fire Station

*Recorded by Tanya Rathbun Sorrell, M.A.

*Date: 02/01/2008

X Continuation

Update

Description (continued):

Central Fire Station is a one-and-two-story flat-roofed structure constructed in 1957. It is irregular in plan, composed of four intersecting volumes which are each loosely organized around a function: the apparatus room, hose tower, dormitory/administrative wing, and the station office. The one-story apparatus room makes up the eastern half of the building, the station office makes up the first and second floors of the western half, and the hose tower and dormitory/administrative wing are attached to the rear of the apparatus room and station office. The second story of the station office is defined by a solid-looking rectangular volume set on top of the first floor. The second story hangs over the front of the first floor, supported by three thin steel *pilotis* spaced evenly apart along the front of the overhang. The apparatus room, dormitory/administrative wing and first story of the station office are faced in low-profile red bricks, while the second story of the station office is sheathed in smooth-textured plaster. The hose tower is unpainted poured concrete.

The front elevation is separated into three focal points: the apparatus room, station office, and the second-story overhang. The apparatus room is cut with about a 65-foot-wide opening (without internal supports), separated into three bays by steel piers topped by a steel beam. Brass lettering which reads "Central Fire Station" is set on the beam atop the center bay, which is larger than the two side bays. All three bays are closed with metal roll-up doors. The garage doors have been replaced ca. 1990, but the existing doors occupy the same openings and appear compatible with the rest of the building. A solid door to the right (west) of the bays provides access to the apparatus room when the bays are closed. The station office has a comparatively modest entrance beneath the second-story overhang, through aluminum-framed glass double doors, which are flanked on the left (east) side by a square wood-framed picture window. A concrete walkway runs straight from the sidewalk to the office door, and then turns a right angle toward the bays. A brick planter with manicured shrubbery is set on the right side of the walkway. The second-story is characterized by a horizontal band of wood-framed metal windows with four vertically-aligned lights each. The bottom light of each window opens inward, hopper-style, and the window on the left end is wrapped around the left corner of the overhang.

The east side elevation (facing Lime Street) is composed of a brick wall covered in ivy. About 50 feet back from the façade the brick wall projects out about 25 feet towards Lime street and continues at that line to the rear elevation. A pair of wood-framed casement windows, each divided into a column of three-lights, are set into the north-facing side of the projection, which formerly housed a maintenance shop (now a weight room). The west side elevation is broken visually into three parts: the side of the first and second floors of the station office and a two-story brick cube-shaped dormitory/administrative wing attached to the station office. The dormitory/administrative wing houses the dormitory on the second floor and additional office space for the Fire Department staff on the first floor. It steps about three feet out from the rest of the side elevation. Each floor of the main station features a row of wood-framed casement windows that are almost identically spaced. The rows each consist of a single window, followed by three windows in one frame, and two top-aligned, shorter single windows. Instead of the single windows, the bottom row ends with another trio of windows. All of the windows have rectangular louvered sunshades made of aluminum, which are attached to the top of the window frame by hinges. The brick planter featured on the façade wraps around the side elevation of the station, planted with mature shrubbery. The side of the dormitory/administration wing is cut with a single-door entrance and two square openings fitted with vents.

The rear elevation is broken into four parts (from right to left): the rear of the maintenance shop, the rear of the apparatus room, the hose tower, and the rear of the dormitory/administrative wing. The maintenance shop, which projects outward from the apparatus room by about eight feet, is cut with one rectangular bay fitted with a roll-up door. The rear of the apparatus room bears a nearly identical resemblance to the front, with one large bay flanked by two smaller bays, all fitted with roll-up garage doors. The hose tower is about 40 feet high, and is composed of poured concrete topped with a louvered metal cap for ventilation. At the ground floor, rectangular vents are set into each exposed side of the tower. A single door on the west side of the hose tower rests on a low concrete step, to the right of the vent on that side. The second floor of the dormitory/administrative wing is adorned with three trios of wood-framed, three-light windows. Like the windows on the façade of the station office, the bottom light opens hopper-style. These windows are shaded by louvered aluminum shades attached to the top of the window frames. Similar louvered shades are also attached to two pairs of wood-framed, three-light windows on the ground floor, and over some electrical equipment to their left.

(continued)

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Central Fire Station

*Recorded by Tanya Rathbun Sorrell, M.A.

*Date: 02/01/2008

X Continuation

Update

Description (continued):

The interior has retained most of its original uses in their original spaces with the spatial arrangement and floor plan mostly intact. The fireman's poles that lead from the second story to the apparatus room are intact and continue to be used. In 1996, the interior of the fireman's quarters were remodeled, partitioned into 9 individual rooms. Around the same time, the former dispatch office (located within the second story overhang) was removed and the space was remodeled for the Battalion Chief's office, with a new interior wall to create a small sleeping area. The maintenance room has been re-used as a weight room, but the characteristic features of the maintenance room (such as the undercarriage access pit and an I-beam used to remove engines) are extant. A wood-framed storage room was created in the maintenance room sometime in the last 20 years.

With the exception of the garage door replacement, a re-roof, and some interior partitioning of the dormitory, maintenance room, and station office, Central Fire Station remains remarkably intact and retains a high degree of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and setting.

State of California C The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI# 115318

Page 4 of 9 NRHP Status Code 3CS *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Central Fire Station

B1. Historic Name: Central Fire Station

B2. Common Name: Fire Station No. 1

B3. Original Use: Fire Station and Fire Department Headquarters B4. Present Use: Fire Station and Fire Department Headquarters

*B5. Architectural Style: International

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Constructed 1957, existing maintenance shop partition extended for storage ca. 1985, first floor partitioned for video room ca 1989, apparatus room doors replaced ca.1990, re-roofed 1996, interior partitioning of dormitory 1996, former dispatch partitioned and remodeled for office ca. 1996.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: _____

B9a. Architect: Bolton C. Moise, Jr. B9b. Builder: Cal Construction Company

*B10. Significance: Theme International Style Architecture Area City of Riverside

Period of Significance 1957 Property Type Fire Station Applicable Criteria 3 (CR)

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Central Fire Station appears eligible for the California Register under criterion 3 at the local level as an excellent example of the International style applied to an institutional building in Riverside. It is the one of few (if not only) International-style institutional buildings in downtown Riverside. It conveys several character defining features of the style in its massing, fenestration, and decorative detailing. (see continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) none

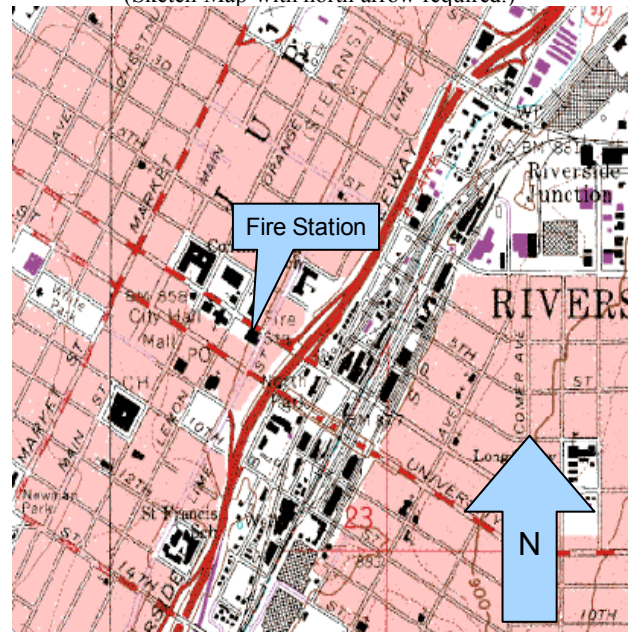
*B12. References: (see continuation sheet)

B13. Remarks: _____

*B14. Evaluator: Tanya Rathbun Sorrell, M.A., ModernRiverside.com *Date of Evaluation: 02/01/2007

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

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*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)

Central Fire Station

*Recorded by Tanya Rathbun Sorrell, M.A.*Date: 02/02/2008X Continuation

____ Update

Significance (continued):

At the close of World War II, the City of Riverside, and Southern California generally, experienced an unprecedented boom in new construction. Returning GIs took advantage of low federally-funded mortgage loans to purchase new homes, further increasing the backlog of new construction that was initially created by the Great Depression and war effort. Builders constructed vast tracts of California Ranch style residences, commercial developers expanded on the concept of regional commercial centers, and City governments scrambled to establish new services to support their expansion. New technologies that were developed in conjunction with the war effort made modern building techniques and design both affordable and attractive to the general public.

The City of Riverside felt the postwar pressure for expansion acutely due to its proximity to March Air Force Base. Enlisted men, their families, and civilian employees in support services settled throughout Riverside. New industries seeking lucrative defense contracts and other work in the expanding postwar economy located their plants in Riverside, selecting lots in the widely promoted Hunter Industrial Park, along the ATSF railroad tracks near Downtown, and in areas west of Riverside like La Sierra and Arlanza. They selected Riverside partially because of the City's reputation as one of the best places to live (*Press Enterprise* 5/4/1958), which they believed would attract stable, skilled employees. In 1953, the *Press Enterprise* reported that Riverside was fourteenth among the fastest growing cities in the western United States (*Press Enterprise* 9/28/1953). In 1955, Riverside received the title "All American City" from the National Municipal League, which drew the attention of expanding industries such as the Lily Tulip Cup Corp (*Press Enterprise* 5/4/1958). From 1940 to 1960, the population within Riverside city limits more than doubled, adding 49,636 new residents (Census 1940-1960).

In response to the de-facto expansion happening in and around the City, Riverside City Council launched a Capital Improvements Program in the early 1950s, a major effort to improve City services. In 1952, the City put a \$440,000 bond measure on the ballot for the construction of a new fire station to replace the original downtown station on Eighth Street (now University Ave) (*Press Enterprise* 11/14/52). To sell the bond measure (called Proposition 2) to Riverside voters, the City commissioned local architect Herman Ruhnau to create a conceptual drawing of the new fire station, with bold rectangular forms intersecting to create engine bays, a hose tower composed of dramatic horizontal louvers and a poured concrete shell framing the office (*ibid*). Voters apparently did not approve the bond measure because the City came back to the voters in 1955 with a \$665,000 bond measure for the new downtown fire station and two substations in the City. Voters approved this measure in April 1955 (*Press Enterprise* 6/17/1955).

Although Herman Ruhnau had prepared conceptual drawings for the new fire station in 1952, the Council chose to award a contract for the design of all three fire stations to architect Bolton C. Moise, Jr. The style and architectural detail of Moise's fire station was similar to Ruhnau's concept, but instead of making the office a focal point he suspended the fireman's quarters over the office, supported by thin metal poles. Instead of using plaster and poured concrete throughout, Moise faced the office and engine bays in low-profile bricks, which had become a popular material in mid-century Modern architecture. Cal Construction Company broke ground on the new fire station in April 1956, and finished the building by March 1957. The final cost was about \$340,000 (*Press Enterprise* "Dream Come True" 3/23/1957).

The *Press Enterprise* reported on the public's excitement over the grand opening of Central Fire Station. On March 26, 1957, the City held an all-day open house to, as Riverside Fire Chief Ray Allen put it, "be open for the inspection of the general public, the people who are paying for the station" (*Press Enterprise* "Dream Come True"). The Ladies Auxiliary of the Riverside Fire Department provided refreshments for hundreds of visitors, who came from all over Riverside to see inside the "sparkling new building" (*Press Enterprise* "Crowds Visit New Station" 3/26/1957). The City Council and Mayor interrupted their morning session to participate in the ribbon-cutting ceremony and formal dedication. In his comments, Mayor Dales expressed that "this is something that we've been looking forward to for a long time. We are extremely proud of this beautiful - and functional - building" (*ibid*).

The design of Central Fire Station incorporated all of the modern necessities and conveniences made possible by postwar technology. Far removed from the horse-drawn fire engine of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the modern fire station needed larger bays to accommodate fire engines that carried their own pumps, hoses, and ladders. Radio technology developed for WWII became central to a more organized emergency response in the office. The architectural floor-plan of fire stations changed to better reflect the wide variety of uses needed under one roof. Dormitory and living quarters became better integrated with modern kitchen and bathroom conveniences (Zurier 1982).
(continued)

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*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)

Central Fire Station

*Recorded by Tanya Rathbun Sorrell, M.A.

*Date: 02/01/2008

X Continuation

Update

Significance (continued):

Prior to the 1955 bond measure, the last fire station constructed in Riverside was in 1937 at the corner of 8th and Franklin Streets in the Eastside neighborhood. Now demolished, this station was Spanish Colonial Revival in style, and continued the traditional form of early 20th century fire stations (Lewis and Moses 1983). When Central Fire Station opened it was both functionally and stylistically a significant departure from earlier fire stations because it incorporated modern technology and conveyed a sense of urban modernity to the City's urban core. The other two stations constructed at this time also incorporated modern technology and referenced the modern idiom in their architecture, but their suburban setting restricted their scale and architectural style. In the 1962 the City constructed additional stations in the Eastside and Magnolia Center neighborhoods. These were also modern in character with the latest in fire suppression and communication technology, but stylistically are more residential in character to fit in with their suburban settings. Within the past ten years the City has returned to using a more blocky, urban massing for new fire stations, but changes in style and technology have eliminated the use of once common features like sliding poles and hose towers.

Moise built two other fire stations in Riverside in 1955, under the same contract to the City as Central Fire Station. One is located at 6963 Streeter Avenue near Arlington Avenue (now closed and boarded-up), and the other one is 2239 Main Street near Russell Street (recently demolished). Both of these substations exhibited architectural details popular in Mid-Century Modern styles like grid-aligned windows, low profile brick veneer, and asymmetry in the form. However, because of their smaller size and proximity to neighborhoods, Moise designed these stations with a more residential character as opposed to the urban character of downtown.

In addition to its role in fire suppression downtown, Central Fire Station served as the administrative center of the City Fire Department, providing space for administrative staff, the Division of Fire Prevention, the Alarm Division and Alarm Center, maintenance shops, and the office of the Fire Chief (*Press Enterprise* "Dream Come True" 3/23/1957). Some of these additional functions were housed on the first floor of the dormitory/administrative wing, a cube-shaped mass attached to the rear of the station office.

In October of 1958, Pittsburgh Plate Glass ran an article in their promotional newsletter about Central Fire Station, describing it as a "Push Button Fire Station ... a new concept in the design of a fire station" (PPG Products, October 1958). Amidst glowing prose about the advances of the modern fire station in terms of radio technology, heating and air conditioning, and chrome plating on fire engines, the newsletter cited one "major departure in station house design." Moise restricted second-floor access from the fireman's quarters to the apparatus room to a row of sliding poles on one side, rather than creating access from both sides. This meant that the fireman's quarters did not need to sit directly over the apparatus room, reducing construction costs and eliminating the need for column supports in that part of the fire station (ibid).

International Style Architecture

Derived from the International style of architecture developed in Europe by architects such as Walter Gropius, Mies Van der Rohe, and Le Corbusier beginning in the early 20th century, the International style received its name from exhibit materials created by Art Historians Henry Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson for the 1932 International Exhibition of Modern Architecture at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City (Curtis 1996). The style is defined by clean, geometric planes, use of glass, brick, and concrete to create volume and define space, and a unification of interior and exterior living areas (Gleye 1981; Gebhard & Winter 1985). The movement was influenced heavily by Cubism, De Stijl and Expressionism in painting; some architecture writers have even suggested that the International style is Cubism and De Stijl applied to architecture (Frampton 1992, Curtis 1996). Although the International style did not become the dominant form of architecture internationally, the modularity of its architectural elements and the emphasis on connecting indoor and outdoor space allowed a nearly universal application of the style to varying terrains and climates.

In the early 1920s, Viennese architects Rudolph Schindler and Richard Neutra immigrated to Southern California to work with Frank Lloyd Wright, and soon after designed homes that became known as the earliest examples of the International style in California (Gleye 1981, Gebhard and Winter 1965). The International style flourished in the southern California architectural scene of the 1930s, especially for residences in the Hollywood and Silverlake areas of Los Angeles. The style spread from residences to apartments within the late 1930s and 1940s (ibid). While International-style residential architecture continued to fare well in southern California, the International style did not influence commercial and institutional architecture as it had in Europe until after World War II. (continued)

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Central Fire Station

*Recorded by Tanya Rathbun Sorrell, M.A.*Date: 02/01/2008X Continuation

Update

Significance (continued):

While better-known modern architects such as Craig Ellwood, William Pereira, and Welton Becket went on to make modernism a household word throughout post-WWII southern California, several modern architects focused on designing modern buildings in Riverside. As the County seat and the site of considerable residential expansion, Riverside had plenty of institutional contracts for local architects like Bolton Moise and Herman Ruhnau. Through the 1950s and 60s, Moise designed the City's Main Branch Library [1965] and three fire stations [1955-57], while Ruhnau designed the County Probation building [1960], Marcy Branch Library [1958], and the Police Station [1965]. These were all constructed in a Mid-Century Modern vernacular, but mostly reflected other styles like New Formalism or Corporate Modern.

Bolton C. Moise, Jr., A.I.A. came to inland southern California after he was discharged from the U.S. Army in 1946. The following year, he set up his practice in downtown Riverside, and over the following 23 years he designed many prominent public and educational buildings, including the Main Branch of Riverside Public Library, portions of Ramona High School, Polytechnic High School, and several elementary schools in Riverside and Imperial counties. (*Press Enterprise* "Architect of Riverside Landmarks Dies at 84" 11/11/1984) Prior to his service in World War II, Moise had been a practicing architect in the northeastern U.S. He graduated from Harvard University School of Architecture in 1931 and spent two years studying in Paris under architect Eduard Leon. When he returned he helped design the New York Museum of Modern Art, the interior of the Communications Building at the New York World's Fair in 1939, and several residences and apartments in Boston. He also worked for some time as a designer for General Motors (*ibid*). (continued)

In the 1950s and 60s, Riverside School District also underwent a major expansion of their facilities, and they hired both Ruhnau and Moise along with Los Angeles-based architects to construct modern schools. Early in the 1950s, Westwood-based architect Milton Caughey designed several elementary schools in Riverside using International-style form and architectural detail. For Pachappa and Monroe Elementary schools Caughey won awards from the American Institute of Architects (AIA). In 1956, Caughey, Moise, Ruhnau, and Henry Wright (part of the firm who designed the IBM building at 3610 14th Street) teamed together to design Ramona High School, which exhibits several International-style buildings. Bolton Moise went on to design Poly High School in 1964, using some International-style form and detail. The California School for the Deaf in Riverside referenced the International style in several of the buildings on their campus, which was constructed in 1951 (architect not known). In addition, Albert Frey and other notable architects designed several buildings at the University of California, Riverside in the 1950s and 60s using Mid-Century Modern vernacular, referencing New Formalism and International in particular.

Though the International style was popular in Riverside for primary, secondary, and college campus buildings, these are dispersed around the City. There are few, if any, other examples of the International style applied to an institutional building in Riverside's downtown. Most of the other Mid-Century Modern institutional buildings constructed in Riverside appear to be inspired more by the design elements of New Formalism and Corporate Modern, which use some of the same architectural details as the International style but in a way that emphasizes symmetry, balance, and grid-like geometry (Whiffen 1992). The Press-Enterprise office [1954, Herman Ruhnau] stands as the best commercial example of the International style in downtown Riverside, with an asymmetrical breakdown of the facade into a flat marble plane on one side and a rectangular porch-like space created by a row of right-angled beams on the other side.

According to architectural historian Marcus Whiffen, the International style is characterized by a complete absence of ornament, an emphasis on volume and asymmetry over mass and weight in the composition, flat roofs, smooth uniform wall surfaces, windows with minimal exterior reveals, and windows that turn the corner of the building (Whiffen 1992). The style commonly employs cantilevered and *pilotis*-supported overhangs for upper floors and balconies.

Central Fire Station exhibits many character-defining features of the International style, particularly in the deconstruction of the building's functions into intersecting geometric forms, horizontal bands of windows, and the use of brick and smooth plaster to define space. The overhang supported by *pilotis* that characterizes the station office is a particularly distinctive element of the fire station that defines the entryway space below it and creates a dynamic relationship with the sidewalk. It is reminiscent of Le Corbusier's *Villa Savoye*, constructed over a quarter of a century earlier. Milton Caughey also used this distinctive overhang style in the Barry Building in Brentwood, the year before Caughey and Moise worked together on Ramona High School and two years before Moise designed Central Fire Station. The louvered rectangular screens on the west side and rear elevations are important decorative elements common to the International style in the post-WWII era.

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*Recorded by Tanya Rathbun Sorrell, M.A. *Date: 02//2008 X Continuation _____ Update _____

References (continued):

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A Guide to Architecture in Southern California. Los Angeles: Los Angeles County Museum of Art, 1965.
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- Gleye, Paul. *The Architecture of Los Angeles*. Los Angeles: Rosebud Books, 1981
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"Old Fire Station Unsafe, Decrepit." 11/14/1952
"Fire Station Construction Planned." 6/17/1955
"Dream Come True: New Central Fire Station Dedication Includes Public Open House Program." 3/23/1957.
"Crowds Visit New Fire Station." 3/26/1957
"Lily Cup Plant Opens Today." 5/4/1958
"Architect of Riverside Landmarks Dies at 84" 11/11/1984
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State of California **C** The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

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HRI # **115318**

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*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)

Central Fire Station

*Recorded by Tanya Rathbun Sorrell, M.A.

*Date: 02/01/2008

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

Photographs (continued):

View to the northeast, rear elevation (1/7/2008)



View to the east, side elevation (1/7/2008)

